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VOL. 11 — M'KINNEY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6. 1894. — NO 45.

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GROVER'S GREETING.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE READ BEFORE BOTH HOUSES.

The President Treats on Finances In an Elaborate and Exhaustive Manner. Foreign Affairs Duly Noted, While the Army, Navy, Agricultural and Other Departments Receive Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following is President Cleveland's message as read before both branches of congress today:

To the assemblage within the nation's legislative halls of those charged with the duty of making laws for the benefit of a generous and free people, impressively suggests the exacting obligation and inexorable responsibility unsolved in their task. At the threshold of such labor how to be undertaken by the congress of the United states, and in the discharge of an executive duty enjoined by the constitution, I submit this communication, containing a brief statement of the condition of our nation's affairs, and recommending such legislation as seems to me necessary and expedient.

The history of our recent dealings with other nations and our peaceful relations with them at this time additionally evidence the wisdom and advantage of cautiously adhering to a firm but just foreign policy free from envious or ambitious national schemes and characterized by entire honesty and sincerity.

During the past year pursuant to a law of congress, commissioners were appointed to the Antwerp Industrial Exposition, though the participation of American exhibitors fell far short of completely illustrating our national ingenuity and industrial achievements, it was quite creditable in view of the brief time allowed for preparation.

I have endeavored to impress upon the Belgian government the friendliness and positive harmlessness of the restrictions upon importation of certain kinds of our food products, and have strongly urged that the rigid supervision and inspection under our laws are amply sufficient to prevent the importation into this country of diseased cattle and unwholesome meat.

The termination of the civil war in Brazil has been followed by the general prevalence of peace and order, it appearing that at an early stage of the insurrection that its course would call for unusual watchfulness on the part of this government, our naval force in the harbor of Rio D'Janeiro was strengthened. This precaution being satisfied, tended to restrict the issue to simple trial of strength between the Brazilian government and the insurgents and to avert complications which at times seemed imminent. Our plain attitude of neutrality was maintained to the end. The insurgents received no encouragement of eventual asylum from our commanders and such opposition as they encountered was for the protection of our commerce and was easily justified by public law. A serious tension of relations having arisen at the close of the war between Brazil and Portugal by reason of the escape of the insurgent admiral De Gama and his followers in the friendly offices of our representative to those countries were exerted for the protection of the subjects of either within the territory of the other. Although the government of Brazil was duly notified that the commercial arrangements existing between the United States and that country based on the third section of the tariff act of 1890, was abrogated on August 28, 1894, by the taking effect of the tariff law now in force, the government subsequently notified us of its intention to terminate such arrangement on the first day of January, 1895. In the exercise of the right reserved in the agreement between the two countries I invite attention to the correspondence between the secretary of state and the Brazilian minister on this subject.

The commission organized under the convention which we had entered into with Chili for the settlement of the outstanding claims of each against the other, adjourned at the end of the period stipulated for its continuance, leaving undetermined a number of American cases which had been duly presented. These claims are now barred. Negotiations are in progress for their submission to a new tribunal.

On the 17th of March, last, a new treaty with China in further regulation of emigration, was signed at Washington and on August 13th it received the sanction of the senate and ratification on the part of China, and formal exchange are awaited to give effect to this mutually beneficial convention. A gratifying recognition of the uniform impartiality of this country toward all foreign states was manifested by the coincident request of the Chinese and Japanese governments that the government of the United States should within proper limits afford protection to the subjects of it. other during the suspension of diplomatic relations due to a state of war. This delicate office was accepted, and a misapprehension which gave rise to the belief that in affording this kindly unofficial protection our agents would exercise the same authority which the withdrawn agents of the belligerents had exercised, was promptly corrected. Although the war between China and Japan endangers no policy of the United States it deserves our greatest consideration, by reason of its disturbance of our growing commercial interests in the two countries, and the increased dangers which may result to our citizens domiciled or sojourning in the interior of China. Acting under a stipulation in our treaty with Corea (the first concluded with a western power), I felt constrained at the beginning of the controversy to tender the friendly offices of this government looking to the amicable arrangement of the existing difficulty growing out of the Japanese demands for administrative reforms in Corea, but the unhappy precipitation of acutal hostilities defeated this kindly purpose. Deploring the destruction of life between the two most powerful of the eastern nations and anxious that our commercial interests in those countries may be preserved, and that the safety of our citizens there shall not be jeopardized, I would not hesitate to heed any intimation that our friendly aid for the honorable termination of hostilities would be acceptable to both belligerents.

A convention has been finally concluded for the settlement by arbitration of the prolonged dispute with Ecuador growing out of the proceedings against Emilio Santos, a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Our relations with the republic of France continue to be such as should exist between nations so bound together by friendly sympathy and similarity in their form of government. The recent cruel assassination of the president of this sister republic, called for such universal expressions of sorrow and condolence from our people and government as to leave no doubt of the depth and sincerity of our attachment. The resolutions passed in the senate and house on the occasion have been communicated to the widow of President Carnot.

Acting upon the reported discovery of Texas fever in cargoes of American cattle, the German prohibition against importations of live stock and fresh meats from this country has been revived. It is hoped that Germany will soon become convinced that the inhibition is as needless as it is harmful to mutual interests. The German government has protested against that provision of the tariff act which imposes a discriminating duty of one-tenth of 1 cent a pound on sugars coming from countries paying an export bounty there on, claiming that the exaction of such duty is in contravention of the treaty of the year 1828 with Prussia. In the interests of the commerce of both countries, and to avoid even the accusation of treaty violation, I recommend the repeal of so much of the statute as imposes the dutiy, and I invite attention to the accompanying report of the secretary of state containing a discussion of the questions raised by the German protests.

Early in the present year an agreement was reached with Great Britain concerning instructions to be given to the naval commanders of the two governments in Behring sea and the contiguous North Pacific ocean for their guidance in the execution of the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration and the enforcement of the regulations therein prescribed for the protection of seal life in the waters mentioned. An understanding has also been reached for the payment by the United States of $425,000 in full satisfaction of all claims which may be made by Great Britain for damages growing out of the controversy as to fur seals in Behring sea or the seizure of British vessels engaged in sealing in those waters. The award and findings of the Paris tribunal, to a great extent, determined the facts and principles upon which these claims should be adjusted, and they have been subjected by both governments to a thorough examination upon the principles as well as the facts which they involve. I am convinced that a settlement upon the terms mentioned would be equitable and advantageous, and recommend that provision be made for the prompt payment of the stated sum. Thus far only France and Portugal have signified their willingness to adhere to the regulations established under the award of the Paris tribunal of arbitration. Preliminary surveys of the Alaska boundary and a preparatory examination of the question of protection of food fish in the contiguous waters of the United States and the Dominion of Canada are in progress.

The boundary of British Guiana still remains in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Believing a settlement on some basis alike honorable to both parties, is in the line of our established policy to remove from this hemisphere all causes of difference with powers beyond the sea, I shall renew the efforts heretofore made to bring about a restoration of diplomatic relations between the disputants, and to induce reference to arbitration, a resort which Great Britain so conspicuously favors in principle and respects in practice, and which is earnestly sought by her weather adversary.

Foreign Affairs.

Since communicating the voluminous correspondence in regard to Hawaii and the action taken by the senate and house of representatives on certain questions submit ed to the judgment and wider discretion of congress, the organization of a government in pl ce of the provisional arrangement which was the deposition of the queen has been announced with evidence of its effective operation. The recognition usual in such cases has been accorded the new government.

Under our present treaties of extradition with Italy miscarriages of justice have occurred owing to the refusal of that government to surrender its own subjects. Thus far our efforts to negotiate an amended convention obviating this difficulty have been unavailing.

Apart from the war in which the island empire is engaged, Japan attracts increasing attent on in this country by her evident desire to cultivate more liberal intercourse with us and to seek our kindly aid in the furtherance of her laudable desi e for complete autonomy in her domestic affairs and full equality in the family of nations. The Japanese empire of to-day is no longer the land of the past, and our relations with this progressive nation should not be less broad and liberal than those with other powers. Good will, fostered by many interests in common, has marked our relations with our nearest southern neighbor.

Peace being restored along her northern frontier, Mexico has asked the punishment of the late disturbers of her tranquilities. There ought to be a new treaty of commerce and navigation with that country to take the place of the one which terminated 13 years ago. The friendliness of the intercourse between the two countries is attested by the fact that during this long period, the commerce of each has steadily increased under the rule of mutual consideration, being neither stimulated by conventional arrangements nor retarded by jealous rivalries or selfish distrust, an indemnity tendered by Mexico as a gracious act for the murder in 1887 of Leon Baldwin, an American citizen by a band of marauders in Durango, has been accepted and is being paid in instalments. The problem of the storage and use of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation should be solved by appropriate concurrent action of the two interested countries. Rising the Colorado heights, the stream flows intermittingly, yielding little water during the dry months to the irrigating channels already constructed along its course. This scarcity is often severely felt in the regions where the river forms a common boundary. Moreover, the frequent changes in its course through level sands often raise embarrassing questions of territorial jurisdiction.

Prominent among the incidents of the year was the Bluefields incident in what is known as the Mosquito Indian boundary on the Atlantic Ocean and within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua. By the treaty of 1860 between Great Britain and Nicaragua the former government expressly recognized the sovereignty of the latter over the strip and a limited form of self-government was granted to the Mosquito Indians to be exercised according to their customs for themselves and other dwellers within its limits. The so-called native government which grew to be largely made up of negroes many years disputed the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the strip and claimed the right to maintain therein a practically independent municipal government. Early in the past year the efforts of Nicaragua to maintain sovereignty over the Mosquito territory led to serious disturbances, culminating in the suppression of the native government and the attempted substitution of an impracticable composite administration in which the Nicaragua and alien residents were to participate. Failure was followed by an insurrection, which for the time subverted the Nicaraguan rule, expelling her officers and restoring the old organization. This in turn gave place to the existing local government established and upheld by Nicaragua, although the alien interest arrayed against Nicaragua in these transactions have been largely American, and the commerce of that region for sometime has been, and still is, chiefly controlled by our citizens, we cannot, for that reason challenge the rightful sovereignty of Nicaragua over this important part of her domain. Upon being informed by the authorities at Bluefields for the protection of all legitimate interests of our citizens. In September last, the government of Nicaragua expelled from the territory twelve Americans and seventy-nine other foreigners, including two Americans for alleged participation in the seditious or revolutionary movement against the republic at Bluefields already mentioned, but through the earnest remonstrance of this government the two Americans have been permitted to return to peaceable management of their business. Our naval commanders on the scene of these disturbances displayed much prudence and good judgment largely in the prevention of more serious consequences and to the restoration of quiet and order. I regret that in the midst of these occurrences the peaceful career of a most grave and promising native of Nicaragua, Mr. Horatio C. Wilson, an American citizen, was murdered by one Argudlo, the acting governor of the town. After summary delay the murderer was arrested but so insecurely confined or guarded that he escaped, and notwithstanding our repeated demands it is claimed that his capture has been impossible by reason of his flight beyond Nicaraguan jurisdiction. The Nicaraguan authorities having given notice of forfeiture of their concession to the canal company on grounds purely technical and not embraced in the contract, having refused from that position.

Peru, I regret to say, shows symptoms of domestic disturbance, due possibly to the slowness of her recuperation from the distresses of the war in 1881. Weakened in resources, her difficulties facing international obligations invite our kindly sympathy and justify our forbearance in pressing long pending claims.

The recent death of the czar of Russia called forth the appropriate expressions of sorrow and sympathy on the part of our government with his bereaved family and the Russian people. As a further demonstration of right and friendship our minister at St. Petersburg was directed to represent our government at the funeral ceremonies. The sealing interests of Russia in Behring sea are second only to our own. A modus vivendi has therefore been concluded with the imperial government effective to prohibit poaching on the Russian rookeries of sealing in waters which were not comprehended in the protected area defined in the Paris award.

Occasion has been found to urge upon the Russian government the importance of settlement for our great life insurance companies whose operations have been extended throughout Europe. Admitting, as we do foreign corporations to transact business in the United States, we naturally expect like tolerance for our own in the ample fields of competition abroad. But few cases of interference with naturalized citizens returning to Russia have been reported during the current year.

The government of San Salvador having been overthrown by an abrupt popular outbreak, certain of its military and civil officers, while hotly pursued by insurgents sought refuge on board the United States steamer Bennington, then lying in a Salvadorean port. Although the practice of asylum is not favored by this government, yet in view of the imminent peril which threatened the fugitives and solely from considerations of humanity they were afforded shelter by our naval commander and when afterwards demanded under our treaty of extradition with Salvador for trial on charges of murder, arson and robbery, directed that such of them as had not voluntarily left the ship be conveyed to one of our nearest ports where a hearing could be had in compliance with the terms of the treaty. On their return to San Francisco a proceeding was promptly instituted before the United States district judge, who held that the acts constituting the alleged offenses were political and discharged all the accused except one (Ruiz) who was held for an attempt to murder. Thereupon I was constrained to direct his release for the reason that an attempt to murder was not one of the crimes charged against him, and upon which his surrender was asked. Salvadorean authorities had been demanded.

Unreasonable and unjust fines imposed by Spain on the vessels and commerce of the United States, have demanded from time to time during the last twenty years, earnest remonstrance upon the part of our government. In the immediate past exorbitant penalties have been imposed upon our vessels, and goods by customs authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico for alleged error of the most trivial character in the manifests or bills of lading. In some cases fines amounting to thousands of dollars have been levied upon cargoes or the carrying vessels, when the good faith of the question were entitled to free entry, fines have been exacted even when the error has been detected and the Spanish authorities notified before the arrival of the goods in port. This condition is in striking contrast with the considerate and liberal treatment extended to Spanish vessels and cargoes in our ports in like cases. No satisfactory settlement of these vexatious questions has yet been reached. The Mora case, referred to in my last annual message, remains unsettled.

In my last annual message I referred to the claim on the part of Turkey of the right to expel as persons undesirable and dangerous Armenians naturalized in the United States, and returning to Turkish jurisdiction. Numerous questions in this relation have arisen.

While this government acquiesces in the asserted right of expulsion it will not consent that Armenians may be imprisoned or otherwise punished for no other reason than having acquired with us the privilege of American citizenship. Three of the assailants of Miss Melton, an American teacher, in Mosul, have been convicted by the Ottoman courts and I am advised that an appeal against the remaining five has been taken by the Turkish prosecution office.

A convention has been concluded with Venezuela for the arbitration of a long disputed claim growing out of the seizure of certain vessels, the property of citizens of the United States.

The rules for the prevention of collisions at sea, which were framed by the maritime conference held in this city in 1883, having been concurrently incorporated in the statutes of the United States and those of Great Britain, have been announced to take effect March 6, 1895, and invitations have been extended to all maritime nations to adhere to them. Favorable responses have thus far been received from Austria, France, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

In my last annual message I referred briefly to the unsatisfactory state of affairs in Samoa under the act of the Berlin treaty as signally illustrating the impolicy of entangling alliances with foreign powers, and on May 9, 1894, in response to a resolution of the senate I sent a special message and documents to that body on the same subject which emphasized my previously expressed opinion. Late occurrences in the correspondence in regard to which will be laid before congress, further demonstrates that the government which was devised by the three powers and forced upon the unwilling islanders by their interference hostility can be maintained only by the continued presence of foreign military force and at no small sacrifice of life and treasure. The suppression of the Mataafa insurrection by the powers and the subsequent banishment of the leaders and eleven other chiefs, as recited in my last message, did not bring lasting peace to the islands. [The president followed here with a lengthy description of the troubles.]

Finances.

The secretary of the treasury reports that the receipts of the government from all sources of revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $372,802,495.29 and its expenditures to $442,035,758.87, leaving a deficit of $69,803,259.58. There was a decrease of $15,181,574.68 in the ordinary expenses of the government as compared with the fiscal year 1893. There was collected from customs $131,818,531.62 and from internal revenue $147,168,449.70. The balance of the income for the year amounting to $93,815,517.97 was derived from the sales of lands and other sources.

The value of our total dutiable imports amounted to $676,160,037, being $71,657,625 less than during the preceding year. The receipts from customs were $72,553,484.11 less, and from internal revenue $18,390,939.97 less than in 1893.

The total tax collected from distilled spirits was $85,439,493.25; on manufactured tobacco, $28,617,8.8.02, and on fermented liquors, $21,-14,788.04. Our exports of merchandise, domestic and foreign, amounted during the year to $892,140,892, being an increase over the preceding year of $44,886,855.

The total amounts of gold exported during the fiscal year was $70,926,031, as against $108,620,441 during the fiscal year 1893. The amount imported was $72,479,119, as against $21,674,331 during the previous year. The imports of silver were $13,2 6,552 and the exports were $50,451,265.

The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was $12,199,268 80, being an increase of $2,725,078 01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to August 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operation of law was $966,1 -5.84. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the first year was $130,140.85.

It is estimated that upon the basis of the present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, will be $424,427,748.44 and its expenditures $444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of $20,000,000.

The first day of November 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was $2,240,773,888 as against $2,204,651,000 on the first day of November 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not, included in the treasury holdings was $1,672,033,421 or $21.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68,887,001. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to $44,615,107,55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of $137,7 9,9.8.

The purchase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the first day of November 1893 and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,617,658.78 fine ounces at a cost of $8,715,521.32. An average cost of $0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that the law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause on the date last mentioned was 168,674,482 53 fine ounces which cost $155-91,1 2 2., the average price per fine ounce being $0.9244.

The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, is $421,776,4 8 of which $278,166,702 were coined under the provisions of that act; $38,541,143 under the provi ions of the act of July 14, 1890 and $5,078,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion. The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,45 ,522 pieces valued at $1 6,216,730 06 of which there was $99,471,912 50 in gold coined, 8 in standard silver dollars, $6,024,140 30 in subsidiary silver coin and $716,819 26 in minor coin.

During the calendar year 1893 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated at 1,7 9,3.3 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of $35,955,000, and 6 ,000,000 fine ounces of silver of the bullion demark t value of $46,8 0,000 and of the coinage value of $77,675,000.

It is estimated that on the first day of July, 1894, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to $1,251,940,958, of which $627,923,201 was gold a d $624,347,758 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending October 31, 1894, with a capital of $3,785,000 and seventy-nine with a capital of $10,475,000 went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty one banks with a capital of $2,770,000 were p aced in the hands of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October, last, was 3755, being 40 ss than on the 31st day of October 1893. The capital stock paid in was $372,671,395, being 2,958,491 less than at the same time in the previous year and the surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid amounted to $144,121,082.10, was $16,069,780 less than on October 31, 1893.

The circulation was decreased $1,741,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased $117,299,334, and the individual deposits were $237,394,489 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year. Loans and discounts were $161,506,227 more than at the same time the previous year, and checks and other cash items were $30,349,963 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to $3,473,9 2,0.5, as against $3,109,5.3,2 4.36 in 1893.

The Army and Navy.

From the report of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on September 30, 1894, was 2135 officers and 25,585 enlisted men. Although this is apparently a very slight increase compared with the previous year, the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and consequent release to regimental duty of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting departments. The abolition of these departments, it is predicted, will further improve the efficiency of the service, approximating $250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

More than three-fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army should not be brought within the limits of the settlements never been located upon their allotments and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting and they live in camps and spend their lives in idleness. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severality should be made sparingly, or at least, slowly, and with the utmost caution.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management of the reservations. I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I am inclined to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain, for a time at least, as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expense, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner.

Pensions.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 5 32 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors and survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162 army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows of relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the rebellion, and of these 460,344 are on the rolls under authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,-994,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $55,005 95. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $150,-000,000.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 40,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213 The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year amounted to 37,90 Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action are necessary for the same end.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor The total disbursement on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 amounted to $1,245,276 83. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 4 0

The close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly closed by March 4, 1895. After that the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

Agricultural Department.

The secretary of agriculture reports a saving in his department of $800,0 0, which returned to the treasury.

Great Britain received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 306,9 0 live beef cattle, valued at $25,500,0 0, as against 182,0 1 valued at $16,634,0.0, during the same period for 1893.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,0 0 bushels and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,853,638, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took in that 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $861,900. Of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent has been saved and is returned to the treasury, illustrating the usefulness of this service. It may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October, of the present year, resulting in enabling safely to port 2,100 vessels valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value.

The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was $83,0 0, and the expenditures during the year only $165,4.9.34, thus leaving unexpended $854,570.76.

The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued and 12,944,-595 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 0¼ cents per head against 0¾ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,357 pounds, against 20,67 ,410 pounds in the preceding year.

The secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 393,35. This is an increase of 28,5 3 head over the previous year.

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The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1893, that the vicious system of the promiscuous free distribution of its departmental documents be abandoned, is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions and the officers and libraries of states and of the federal government.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in the elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the markets of the United States and of the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department.

Such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be.

1. The area under each of the more important crops.

2. The aggregate products of each of such crops.

3. The quantity of wheat and corn in the hands of farmers at a date after the spring sowings and plantings and before the beginning of harvest and also the quantity of cotton and tobacco remaining in the hands of planters, either at the same date or at some other designated time. The cost of the work is estimated at $500,0 0.

National Board of Health.

I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a national board of health, of national health officers charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment by such board or officers of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to locate authorities on the subject. Prompt advice and assistance to locate boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious

Continued on Page 4.

The Navy.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized at the last session of congress and with the exception of the first-class battleship Iowa, all will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year.

The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1895, are large but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the new ships not now in commission so that unless new ships are authorized the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least $12,0 0,0 0.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battleships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy worthy of the name of a great and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle ships and torpedo boats. I recommend that provisions be made for the construction of additional battle ships and torpedo boats.

Interior Department.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the satisfaction of the numerous and interesting branches of the public service connected with his department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. The public land disposed of during the year amounted to 1,040,5 0,077 acres, including 2,387,6 0 of Indian lands.

It is estimated that the public domain still remaining amounts to a little over 600,000,0 0 acres, excluding however, about 360,0 0,000 acres in Alaska as well as military reservations and railroad and other selections of land yet unadjudicated. The cash receipts from the sale of lands amounted to $2,674,285.79 including $91,981.03 received for Indian lands.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contested and litigated cases growing out of efforts to obtain government land are determined. These cases numbering three or four thousand annually, are sent by the local officers to the commissioner of the general land office for his action. The exigencies of his other duties oblige him to act upon decisions of the registers and receivers without an opportunity of thorough personal examination.

Though the condition of the Indians show a steady and healthy progress, their situation is not satisfactory at all points. Some of them to whom allotments of land have been made are found to be unable or disinclined to follow agricultural pursuits or to otherwise beneficially manage their land. This is especially true of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes who, as it appears, by reports of their agent have in many instances never been located upon their allotments and in some cases do not even know where their allotments are. Their condition has deteriorated. They are not self-supporting and they live in camps and spend their lives in idleness. I have always believed that allotments of reservation lands to Indians in severality should be made sparingly, or at least, slowly, and with the utmost caution.

I am convinced that the proper solution of the Indian problem and the success of every step taken in that direction depends to a very large extent upon the intelligence and honesty of the reservation agents and the interest they have in their work.

The indications are that the detail of army officers as Indian agents will result in improved management of the reservations. I am not only disposed to be very cautious in making allotments, but I am inclined to agree with the secretary of the interior in the opinion that when allotments are made the balance of reservation land remaining after allotment instead of being bought by the government from the Indians and opened for settlement with such scandals and unfair practices as seem unavoidable, should remain, for a time at least, as common land or be sold by the government on behalf of the Indians in an orderly way and at fixed prices to be determined by its location and desirability, and that the proceeds, less expense, should be held in trust for the benefit of the Indian proprietors.

The intelligent Indian school management of the past year has been followed by gratifying results. Efforts have been made to advance the work in a sound and practical manner.

Pensions.

At the close of the last fiscal year, June 30 1894, there were 969,544 persons on our pension rolls, being a net increase of 5 32 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soldiers and sailors and survivors of all wars, 753,968; widows and relatives of deceased soldiers, 215,162 army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 414. Of these pensioners 32,039 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war and the widows of relatives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 937,505, are receiving pensions on account of the rebellion, and of these 460,344 are on the rolls under authority of the act of June 27, 1890, sometimes called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was $139,-994,461.05, leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of $55,005 95. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1895, is estimated at $150,-000,000.

The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 40,000 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was 80,213 The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year amounted to 37,90 Among our pensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution, and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

The barefaced and extensive pension frauds exposed under the direction of the courageous and generous veteran soldier now at the head of the bureau, leaves no room for the claim that no purgation of our pension rolls was needed or that continued vigilance and prompt action are necessary for the same end.

The completion of the eleventh census is now in charge of the commissioner of labor The total disbursement on account of the work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894 amounted to $1,245,276 83. At the close of the year the number of persons employed in the census office was 679. At present there are about 4 0

The close of the present calendar year the material still incomplete will be practically in hand and the census can certainly closed by March 4, 1895. After that the revision and proof-reading necessary to bring out the volumes will still be required.

Agricultural Department.

The secretary of agriculture reports a saving in his department of $800,0 0, which returned to the treasury.

Great Britain received from the United States during the nine months ending September 30, 1894, 306,9 0 live beef cattle, valued at $25,500,0 0, as against 182,0 1 valued at $16,634,0.0, during the same period for 1893.

There was a falling off in American wheat exports of 13,500,0 0 bushels and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not in the future be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, amounted to $628,853,638, being 72.28 per cent of American exports of every description and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took in that 54 per cent of all farm products finding foreign markets.

The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was $861,900. Of that sum $138,500, or 14 per cent has been saved and is returned to the treasury, illustrating the usefulness of this service. It may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October, of the present year, resulting in enabling safely to port 2,100 vessels valued at $36,283,913, laden with cargoes of probably still greater value.

The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was $83,0 0, and the expenditures during the year only $165,4.9.34, thus leaving unexpended $854,570.76.

The inspection of beef animals for export and interstate trade has been continued and 12,944,-595 head were inspected during the year at a cost of 0¼ cents per head against 0¾ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined was 35,437,357 pounds, against 20,67 ,410 pounds in the preceding year.

The secretary of Agriculture recommends that the law providing for the microscopical inspection of export and interstate meat be so amended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection, and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

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THE DEMOCRAT.

F. C. Thompson,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
Walter B. Wilson,
LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1894

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year	$1.50
Eight Months	1.00
Six Months	75
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McKinney, Texas

1896 is the battle cry.

EDUCATE for the contest of 1896.

POPULISM is coextensive with the education of the masses.

ONE month ago today democracy took a tumble.

SEVENTY-FIVE editors and editresses from Wisconsin are on an excursion tour in Texas this week.

The poetry corner of last week's issue of the Bonham Review contained some stolid facts clothed in most fitting language.

THE president's annual message was submitted to congress Monday. It is gilt-edged and heavily gold-plated, read it and dream of Shylock.

THE Sherman Daily Register is now a five column quarto having recently changed from a seven column folio. The Register is a well equipped office and doing a thriving business.

FATE seems to be against Tammany. After suffering humiliating defeat in the last two elections it will now probably have to appear before the courts and show reasons why its charter should not be annulled.

O, GROVER! how hast thou forgotten Queen "Lil" so soon? Have you really forgotten her, or are you reserving the information concerning her royal majesty to again dump upon congress in the form of a special message? Speak Grover, Speak.

JAPAN says she will behave herself and let China alone if China will talk right politely, give her an indemnity of 400,000,000 yens (equal to about $200,000,000,) and throw in a good big hunk of territory on the side.

REPRESENTATIVE Howard of Alabama, who was in 1892 a delegate to the national convention that nominated Cleveland, is now a populist member-elect of the house of the fifty-fourth congress of which he will probably be the youngest member.

Mr. J. W. Ratcliff
Garvin, Texas.

Nasal Catarrh

Originates in Impure Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cures

We do not need to watch intently to see or hear the victims of catarrh on every hand. The frequent cough, the blowing of the nose, the disagreeable hawking, the foul smell, and other symptoms which betray the presence of this very disagreeable disease, are noticed very generally. The disease is an inflammation of the mucous membrane. Its direct cause is impure blood. Its cure is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"I was first troubled with nasal catarrh in 1870, but it did not give me much trouble until 1880, when I became so weak that I could not do any kind of manual labor. I moved from this state to Mississippi thinking I might find some relief. At the same time I was undergoing treatment for my complaint. After a short time I returned to Texas and continued doctoring for the disease but did not realize any benefit. I was very low when I decided that I would

Try Hood's Sarsaparilla

and I am compelled to state that before I had taken all of the first bottle I felt a radical change. The terrible headache spells had left me and my appetite had come back. I felt that I was going to get well so I purchased another bottle and felt so much better after taking it that I

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

again replenished my supply. I am now using the fifth bottle and thank God, for I feel

Like a New Man.

Any who wish to learn more concerning my case may address me and enclose stamped envelope and I will gladly tell them all." JOHN W. RATCLIFF, Garvin, Texas.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

IN the late election all the states west of the Mississippi, except Iowa and California, the populists party was second in the race and the democratic party was virtually wiped out of existence.

THE democratic party is now third in the following: Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona. Republicans are third in Arkansas, Texas, Lousiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina. The people's party is second in the above twenty-two states. What a magnificent foundation for '96.

THE last session of the fifty-third congress convened Monday at noon, and in the words of the McKinney Enquirer "the meeting of a democratic congress and a democratic president fills the minds of the people with dread."

THREE or four Grayson county pops are prying up old nick among each other. Shame, shame, shame. Why, gentlemen, if you don't kiss and make up at once, strangers will accuse you of being democrats. Family fussing is a democratic peculiarity, whose possession is not tolerated among populists.

IF all the property in Texas was taxed fairly, 10 cents on the $100 of valuation would be ample for state purposes, and 15 cents on each $100, would serve abundantly for county purposes. It would do this and support the prevailing corruption, jobbery and stealage.—Farm and Ranch.

THE McKinney Enquirer speaks "gospel" truth and voices the sentiment of the people when it says:

"It is evident there is an 'overproduction' of officers in Texas, and the salaries are 'overproduction.' Why not revise the lists and while cutting down the number of offices, cut down the salaries in accordance with the abilities of the tax payers? This is a matter which can not be staved off much longer.

AT the recent general assembly of the knights of labor in session at New Orleans, Master Workman Sovereign's salary was, on his own motion, reduced from $3500 to $2500. Mr. Sovereign's action on the salary question was similar to our own Mr. Bailey's on the same subject, except, instead of making allowance for the general financial depression of his constituents by cutting his $5000 salary $1000, he worked like a "tow-head" to have it increased $1200, but the results of their individual efforts were in each case eminently successful.

IF "Tenderfeet" Browder doesn't hurry and move out of the fifth district, about 40 little puny "tenderbrained" democratic editors will be taken to Terrell permanently "addled."

WE would notice some of the thrusts at Dr. Browder in last week's McKinney Examiner, but our profound respect for the noble church order of which he is an unimpeached, honored member, forbids our impuning its christian integrity which we would do by attempting a defense, thereby implying a probability of guilt. If Browder is the vile hypocrite the Examiner would have its readers believe, the church to which he belongs is a batch of hypocrisy for allowing his name to remain on its rolls after the proof of such imputations and charges has been established. Between the integrity of the Christian church and the McKinney Examiner, we prefer to subscribe our faith to the former and consequently do not feel obligated to take any further notice to these wanton attacks until Dr. Browder is adjudged guilty by a worthier tribunal than the McKinney Examiner and then we shall have naught to say in his defense.

A DEMOCRATIC LIE EITHER WAY YOU TAKE IT.

THE total populist vote throughout the country in the late election was increased nearly 600,000.—New York World, (Dem.)

While the populists gained considerably in Texas, their total vote throughout the country was reduced nearly 200,000 in the late election.—Granbury News, (Dem.)

Love Thy Neighbor.

[CONTINUED]

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of those who have given the subject much thought that all persons are actuated by a desire for happiness in every move that they make, and the reason they do not attain the end sought, is on account of the mistake they make in the means employed. Perfect happiness may well be defined as permanent peace, or lasting pleasure.

Temporary enjoyment is often indulged, when the end is known to be misery and pain, and the one thus indulging is making a mistake, and needs protection and reformation, or education. For example, the man who indulges in the use of intoxicating liquors to excess, knows every time he takes the first glass where it is bound to lead him, yet to say that his desire for happiness does not induce him to take the first glass would be false—for he expects to feel pleasure from the effects of that glass—but does not consider the cost. Whenever one does anything that he knows will bring misery in the end, it is a lack of judgement, that allows him to throw away permanent peace for transitory pleasure.

There are three theories which all persons who believe in a God agree upon—First, that he is everywhere present. Second, that he is all powerful. Third, that he is altogether good. A logical conclusion of this first proposition—that God is omnipotent—would be that there is no place where he is not—he fills all space—consequently there is naught else but God. The mind cannot grasp the idea of two things occupying the same place at the same time—you cannot put a pint of milk and a pint of water in the same pint cup.

A logical conclusion of the second proposition would result in the belief that if God is all powerful there can be no power opposed to him. And in the third place, if he is all, in all and altogether good, there can be no evil. But, says one, the result of your reasoning proves beyond doubt that it is fallacious, for we have a practical knowledge that there is evil and theories wont work when they oppose all of our experiences. Let us approach the subject calmly and with a teachable spirit and let no bitterness of wordy warfare enter our hearts, for right here is an important thought and one that will revolutionize the moral and social world if properly comprehended. When we see that such rank injustice is done to men and women by the workings of our present social system one is constrained to cry out, surely there is evil, and I have no desire to prove that there is no evil, except it be a truth, and if so humanity will truly be the gainer by this knowledge.

If all is God then Christ spoke truly when he said, "the Father and I are one."

The universe has been compared to a mighty magnet with its positive and negative poles. We know that in a magnet there is no dividing line between the positive and negative poles. I would compare truth to a magnet, good being the positive pole and error the negative. No part of the magnet is altogether positive neither is any part altogethr negative. In grasping truth we first grasp the negative pole, error, and the pain which it causes makes us see our mistake. It is by experience that we learn. Who would know that fire would burn them except they either experimented with it themselves or else profited by the experience of others. Error is a guide board pointing to good. It is undeveloped good—a mistake, and when the spirit of revenge is eliminated from the heart of mankind then another experience will be recorded in the history of the race and men will know that happiness does not come through the indulgence of this passion. That which we call evil is merely the result of the mistakes which men are making in their efforts to secure happiness. The same motive actuates one man to do a charitable act which moves another man to kill and rob. A desire for happiness induces the tiger to spring upon its prey. But, says one, what are you going to do with the person who commits a premeditated, cold blooded murder, does not he deserve punishment? I answer no; he has made a mistake, he has sought happiness at the expense of another, and for the protection of others he must needs to be taken care of, which may possibly result in a punishment to him, but the law must not be executed with a thought or intention of punishment, if the minds of the people—the executers—would be free from the thought of revenge—the whole intent of the execution of the law should be the best means to protect all and reform those who seek happiness at the expense of others.

S. C. Carr,
McKinney, Tex.

HOW TO SUPPORT A PAPER.

FIRST—Always pay your subscription promptly.

SECOND—Recommend it to your neighbors and see that they place their names on the roll.

THIRD—When through reading it circulate it among your friends and neighbors.

FOURTH—Remember, if the principles you indorse are to prevail, it is your duty to give them a wide circulation.—Ex.

Cross Roads Items.

Wheat is needing rain.

The farmers are cleaning up their land and getting it ready for plowing.

Sam Calsham and Albert Finley are still buying cattle, and their yearling whoop breaks the monotony of the still autumn days.

Miss Sadie Shropshee is attending Cross Roads school and boarding with the teacher.

Mrs. Kemper's sister, Miss Emma Gotcher, and her two little brothers, have come to live with her this coming year and attend school.

I am informed that the school organized a literary society last Friday night. We trust much good may be accomplished.

Misses Fannie and Dorcia McCay entertained a host of young folks at their home, last Monday night.

It was a pleasant surprise to see Mr Joe Combes, formerly of this place but now of Valdasta, drive up with a fair damsel whom he claims as his wife. Joe talks of moving on his farm at this place, and if he should decide to "earn his bread by the sweat of his face" may it bring forth its richest treasures, and refuse to bear thorns and thistles. But let him settle where he may, we wish the gay couple health, wealth and happiness while they trot in double harness, through this world and something better in the next.

Madam Rumor says she smells cake baking. This pleases the furniture men.

ABE JONES.

Dots From Chambersville.

Chambersville, Tex., Dec. 2.
Editor Democrat

The farmers are all about through gathering their crops.

A splendid sermon was delivered by Elder Seagraves on the night of Dec. 1.

Mr. O. S. Jones has moved to his home in Grayson county.

Mr. Albert Chandler says it is easy to get his son, John, to go to the postoffice but hard to get him away.

Mrs. Chandler has purchased a turkey for Christmas but we are afraid she will have to use it before Christmas.

Mrs. Joe Bryan is visiting friends and relatives in Hunt county. She left Mr. Bryan studying populist politics.

Mr. Press Chandler was unfortunate in losing his fine premium colt.

Mr Jim Saunders has purchased a very fine horse.

Messrs. Bryan & Vernon have put up 637 bales of cotton at their new gin.

THAT DAWDY.

Allen, Tex., Dec 1. 1894.

Allen lodge No. 249, I. O. O. F., elected the following officers this evening:

E. C. Forbes,	N. G.;
N. C. Black,	V. G.;
G. A. Wilkerson,	Treas.;
D. A. Gerrish,	Sec.;
C. R. Kimsey,	Rep.;
O. D. Leach,	Alternate;

The officers will be installed at the first meeting in January.

Corinth Correspondence.

Corinth, Denton Co., Texas, Dec. 3, 1894
Editor Democrat:

Corinth is enjoying a boom at present.

J. C. Hawk has purchased a house and lot in our village and is putting in a nice stock of goods. Jim is an accommodating gentleman and we bespeak for him success.

J. W. Brockman has bought a stock of groceries and is doing his share of business in that line.

Cotton picking for the season is about ended.

Rev. J. M. Stone died Nov. 23. Funeral services the 24th were conducted by the writer.

Our school is progressing splendidly.

Hard times is visiting in our community this fall and winter.

The continued dry weather is making stock water rather scarce around Corinth.

We need a good blacksmith in our little city.

WM. PHILLIPS.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

Newsy Notes From Altoga.

Altoga, Tex., Dec., 3, 1894.
Editor Democrat:

We had a light shower last night, changing to a "brisk norther" this morning.

The farmers have taken advantage of the past few weeks fine weather and are done their crops—all but some late cotton.

Mr. R. P. Monger, our genial black-smith and R. C. Rouse have moved to Hopkins county. Both write back to friends that that they are well pleased with the sand.

Prof. Jas. Stephenson has laid aside his baton and music charts and has bought an interest of Jim Arrington of the Altoga blacksmithshop; he says there is fine harmony in the roar of the forge and ring of the anvil and that he is going to settle down to hard work and try to raise a credit.

Mr. Frank Wamuch, an old resident of this community, died last week after a long and severe illness.

Mrs. Franks, an aged lady, died very suddenly last Friday of heart disease.

The young men's prayer meeting continues to flourish at Altoga school house; meeting every Saturday night.

J. C. Dunn is looking very happy. Cause—a fine girl.

The usual fall weddings are about over, material is getting scarce; but we have a fine crop coming on for next fall.

Our school commences next Monday with Prof. Gugula to wield the birch.

Rev. Levi Dunn spent Friday night with his father Rev. Giles Dunn.

Mr. Robt. Lawson and family arrived last week from Tenn They expect to make Texas their future home.

Relatives whose names we have not learned are visiting the family of Lewis Whitson this week.

A fire broke out in the condenser of Mantooth & Collin's gin last Thursday and, but for the immediate response of citizens would soon have been beyond control.

NORA.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December A. D. 1886. A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

{seal}

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. S. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

The reception tendered Miss Courtney Harrison by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Henderson, last Thursday evening, was a social event long to be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present. Those attending were; Misses Mary Goodner, Sammie Armstrong, Ernie Stiff, Clark Reedy, Willette Harrison, Annie Book, Fannie Howell, Della and Lula Allison, Edna Burks, Ora Justice, Daisy Hamilton, Lizzie May Sligh, Josie Davis, Clara Brook, and Messrs. Ferguson, Anderson, A. B Carroll, Court Foutts, Tweed Coleman, G. F. Bolton, Sam Welch, Jim Forbes, Richard Allen, Frank Armstrong, Walter and Frank Howell, Lark Young, Less White, Forrest Board, Robt. Chambers and Dr. Provine.

New Hope Items.

Editor Democrat:

As you are a bachelor and need some stimulants on the matrimonial line I will give the names of few of our brides and grooms. Married, Nov. 25, at the residence of Mr. Tarvin, Thomas Williams to Miss Gussie Tarvin; quite a number of young people present. After Rev. J. Lowery tied the knot the all partook of an elegant supper.

Married, at the residence of W. L. Williams, Nov. 29, Lee Dugger to Miss Belle Williams. A large crowd congregated there to see the last of Miss Belle's single state.

Married, at the residence of Mrs. Shain, Dec. 2, Will Chatman to Miss Addie Shain.

These marriages have created quite a sensation among our bachelors.

Mr. Pink Milligan was seen going towards McKinney on the evening of Mr. Dugger's wedding, looking backward, saying "Lee Dugger is going to get married." Poor fellow, he has lost another girl.

Mr. Snyder says he can save some widow's money if she will give him a chance.

A. B. Cockrell wants to trade for a buggy that will carry five, said he wanted to carry the widow's children along.

Prof. W. L. Yarbrough's school is moving along nicely, with 38 scholars enrolled to date.

Mrs. A. C. Mallow is improving slowly.

Mr. Will Holder is able to be out again.

Duncan Holder has been confined to his bed with fever for 20 days. We hope to see him out soon. EGO.

[Ego, you can't accuse the editor of THE DEMOCRAT of being a bachelor any longer.]

Teachers Institute.

Famersville, Texas, December 14 and 15, 1894

Friday, 2 o'clock p. m.: Grading country schools—T. F. Lokey.

2:30. Vertical writing—Misses Rosa Bass and Mabel Looney.

Three; Should Teaching be a Distinct Profession—N. E. Peak.

Higher Education: Prof. Brooks.

Exercises by Farmersville schools.

Saturday morning, 9 o'clock: Summer Tormals—J. S. Cresswell

9:30: Exponential System of Outlining—Supt. Hendrix and Miss Nellie McElreath.

10: Neachers' Library—Miss Mary Robinson.

10:30: How to Teach American History—D. N. Williamson.

11: County Institute—Thos. Hogge.

11:30: Primary Work—Miss J. E. Hendricks.

All teachers in the county are urged to be present.

No pains will be spared by the Farmersville people to make the stay of the visitors pleasant.

Balls City.

It seems that the gulf coast is to be the most desirable place for settlers in the great South West. The city referred to above is attracting much attention. Secretary E. H. Porter, of Galveston, is being overwhelmed with correspondence making enquiry about Balls City and the fertile fruit and vegetable land surrounding it.

Stock is being fast taken up in the Commercial Travelers City Company and the enterprise is moving at a rapid gait. A fine hotel and many beautiful cottages are in course of construction. Farmers are turning their attention to the surrounding country. It is a fact that the climate is delightful and the conditions most favorable for health.

Groceries!

AT

Bed Rock Prices.

For Cash!

Don't Buy

Until

You

See Us.

Wilcox & Rogers.

Now For The...
HOLIDAY TRADE!

One Grand Reduction throughout! Prices are no longer a question!

Holiday Goods!

Must go. I defy all competition in prices. All Holiday Goods at 3 and 4 cent cotton prices. Don't fail to call and get Holiday Goods cheaper than ever before. I have an

Enormous Stock!

and they must go. Come at once and get choice of stock as all goods are now on exhibition.

Respectfully,
R. T. SEAY.

We Will Make The Wool Fly!

From this date until Dec. 24th, 1894.

100 Ladies and Misses Jackets worth $2.50; Clearing Sale Price $1.00

200 Assorted Ladies and Misses Jackets worth from $6.50 to $9; Clearing Sale Price $3.50.

All Fancy Dress Goods at Half-Price.

Millinery at your own Prices

Big Carpet and Matting Clearing Sale

Come and save from 20 to 40 cents per yard by buying now!

Men's, Boys' and Children's suits, Overcoats and Mackintoshes from 25 to 40 per cent less than other houses sell them.

Don't buy or be misled by big signs; but come and price our goods and you will see who is selling the Bargains in McKinney.

Respectfully,

M. ARON & Co.

Tax Notice.

I Will meet the tax payers of Collin county at the respective dates and places given below for the purpose of receiving State and County Advalorem, School and Poll Taxes assessed for the year 1894, viz.

St. Paul	Thursday, December	6.
Frankfort	Saturday, "	8.
Valdasta	Monday "	10.
Seven Points	Tuesday "	11.
Anna	Wednesday, "	12.
Melissa	Thursday "	13.
Verona	Friday "	14.
Snow Hill	Saturday "	15.
Rhea Mills	Monday "	17.
Rock Hill	Tuesday "	18.
Lebanon	Wednesday "	19.
Allen	Thursday "	20.
Princeton	Friday "	21.
Lick Prairie	Saturday "	22.

The tax payers will please remember that the law requires all taxes paid on or before the first day of January next.

A. W Knighton,
Tax Collector.

Houston and Texas Central Railway Time Table.

Going North,	No. 13	Arrives	5:21	a. m.
" "	" 3	"	10:59	a. m.
" "	" 1	"	8:15	p. m.
" South	" 2	"	8:14	a. m.
" "	" 4	"	4:49	p. m.
" "	" 14	"	9:28	p. m.

Sherman, Shreveport and Southern.

West Bound arrives.

Passenger Arrives	4:25 p. m.
Accommodation Arrives	10:50 a. m.

East Bound Departs.

Passenger Departs	12:09 p. m.
Accommodation	4:55 p. m.

LOCAL NEWS.

On to Balls City.

Commissioner Mack Smith is sick.

Jerry Magner attended the Thompson—McDuffie nuptials in Sherman Tuesday.

Mrs. G. C. Thompson and little daughter, Miss Lena, attended the Thompson-McDuffie wedding in Sherman Tuesday.

Mrs. Noah Millican of Farmersville, visited relatives near McKinney this week.

Salt rheum with its intense itching, dry, hot skin is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it purifies the blood.

Gene Martin visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Martin, of Melissa, Saturday and Sunday.

Brann on "Humbugs" at Heard's Opera House, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Dud Roundtree moved to McKinney last Thursday. He will engage in the grocery business in Dehoney's harness stand the first of the year.

Prof. P. B.H. Shearer, of Denison, was greeting friends on our streets Saturday.

John C. Sligh came up from Dallas and spent Sunday with his parents, in this city.

W. C. Jones has been spending a few days up in the territory with a view to locating there in the near future.

W. M. Kelley and Mrs. Belle Stiff were united in marriage, Monday evening by Eld, A. P. Terrell.

The homes of Mr. and Mrs. Webb on North Wilcox street and Postmisstress Cameron were the scenes of merry gatherings of young people on last Thursday evening.

Bob Parker returned to Sherman Monday after a few days stay with friends and relatives in McKinney.

Will Watterman and Edgar M. Board are now clerking in the Bargain store.

O. C Cutter moved his family to Dallas, Monday, where he will engage in business.

The Oak Hall saloon was burglarized Tuesday night of $65 in money. The thief entered the rear door which he forced open After looting the money drawer he made good his escape and has not yet been apprehended.

Rev. A. C. Ware will hold Catholic services in McKinney at the opera house next Sunday Dec. 9 at 10 o'clock a. m. Discourse "Christ in the Holy Eucharist."

Quite a train of emigrants passed through McKinney, Wednesday, on their way from Saline county, Kansas to Brazoria county, Texas. They numbered 48 persons and had 49 horses, 15 prairie schooners, a buggy, a spring wagon, a palatial cooking shack, and a mammoth stock of holy horror for Texas black mud.

A Mr. Gibson, living two miles east of Lucas, became insane recently, supposed to have been caused by financial troubles. Friends passed through McKinney with him Saturday, enroute to Howe, Tex, where the unfortunate man's fatherinlaw lives.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HYMENIAL.

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 4, 1894, F. C. Thompson, editor and proprietor of the McKinney democrat was united in holy wedlock to Miss Allie Mc Duffie of Sherman, Eld W. C. Dimmitt officiating. The marriage which was a quiet affair, took place at the residence of the bride's brother-in law, A. T. Clark, Cor. Brockett and East streets, Sherman, Texas, in the presence of only the relatives and near friends of the contracting parties. After the solemn words that made them one, had been beautifully spoken by the loved pastor and congratulations extended, the newly married couple immediately repaired to the depot where they took the train for an extended bridal tour of six weeks through the north and south, visiting relatives along the route.

To the readers of THE DEMOCRAT, words concerning the groom, Mr. Thompson, are useless. His past history from the penniless lad struggling alone in the cotton patch and brush of East Collin, for an honest livlihood and a meagre education, his subsequent failures and successes whatever they have been up to the present moment, is well known to you all. His qualities of heart and hand are attested by many little generous acts and kindly deeds, best known to those who know him best. Uniformly courteous and genial alike, in business and social affairs, he wins and retains the friendship of every one with whom he comes in contact.

The bride has lived in Sherman all her life, where her friends are numbered by the scores. She is a lovely little lady, accomplished, fluent and pleasant, and in every respect worthy the noble young man to whom she has plighted her troth.

That their married life may be long and one strewn with bowers of choicest blessings, is the ardent wish of the DEMOCRAT force.

THOMPSON-M'DUFFIE.

This morning at the residence of A. T. Clark, city circulator of the Dallas News, Miss Allie McDuffie was united in marriage to F. C. Thompson, publisher of the McKinney Democrat. There were only a few of the near friends of the contracting parties present, Bro. W. B. Wilson, city editor of the Democrat accompanying the groom to Sherman.

The bride is a charming, lovable, little lady who has spent all her life in Sherman and entwined herself about the hearts of all. The groom is a young man of talent and sterling social and business qualifications.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left this morning for an extended visit to Illinois and Indiana.

The democrat extends to them its earnest and sincere congratulations which are the promptings of a knowledge of the many virtues of both. If their pathway be hedged with the roses of unmarred happiness and prosperity they will have received no more of the joys of this life than their host of friends unanimously wish for them.—Sherman Democrat Dec. 4, 1894.

The earth spins around the sun at the mean distance of 93,000,000 miles while at the same time Tommy Jones is spinning out bargains to his customers, not more that 100 feet from the north-west corner of the square, McKinney, Tex.

W, H. Holmes and lady, of Bethel, spent Tuesday and Wednesday in McKinney with their daughter, Mrs. W. H Watterman.

Thanksgiving was partially observed in McKinney. The schools, post office and banks closing. Union services by four congregations were held at the Baptist church, also appropriate services were conducted at the Christian church, neither of which, however was as largely attended as they should have been.

Putnam Russell has accepted a clerkship in J. P. Dowell's large establishment.

E W. Kirkpatrick went to Waco Saturday, to remain a few days seeing the sights at the Cotton Palace.

Removal Sale...

—THE—

Kentucky Store

Will move Jan. 1, 1895 to the

Nale & Dies Old Stand.

We want to close out every dollar's worth of goods in our house between now and Dec. 30. In order to do this we will sell everything in our house, Regardless of value.

Clothing,
Dress Goods,
Boots, Shoes AND Hats

And must be sold. We don't want to move any of our goods if we can avoid it We will open up in our

NEW QUARTERS !

With a Nice, New Stock.

☞We mean business! If you want Bargains Come and see us before you buy. It will not cost you anything to look at our goods and price them.

Yours for Bargains,

Kentucky Store.

S. E. Corner of Square, McKinney, Texas.

MARRIED—Walter Quisenbery and Miss Nannie Lane, two highly respected young people of Upper Rowlett, were united in marriage last Sunday at the residence of Eld. Morgan, in Lebanon. THE DEMOCRAT extends congratulations

Mr. Ira P. Wetmore, a prominent real estate agent of San Angelo, Texas, has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in his family for several years as occasion required, and always with perfect success. He says: "I find it a perfect cure for our baby when troubled with colic or dysentery. I now feel that my outfit is not complet without a bottle of this remedy at home or on a trip away from home." For sale by H. C. Herndon.

Before buying your Christmas Presents Examine goods and get prices at Chas. Bush's Book Store.

Blue Ridge Budget.

Our school, with Prof. Trotter as principal and W. H. Hicks as primary teacher, is moving along nicely, with an enrollment of near 90 pupils.

T. S. Humes, of Upper Rowlett, J. T. Forbes of Allen, H. Hart, of Greer county, I. W. Griffith, Thorp Springs, A. E Davis, of Valdasta, T. P. Thompson and H. Montgomery of Fayburg are attending school here.

Our home talent will render a drama on Saturday night, Dec. 15. The proceeds to be appropriated to the band. We bespeak for them success, both financially and otherwise.

We have a fine literary in operation, which meets every alernate Friday night. An interesting programme is proposed for next Friday night.

A joint discussion between Revs. Pustle, Methodist, and Warlick, Christian, has been in progress here for a week past, closing on Friday night last.

W. H, Hicks spent Saturday and Sunday with his family at Allen.

Two young fellows by name of Alvin Bowes and John Dalin, held up one Simms and relieved him of $66.20 on Friday night last. They were arrested on Saturday morning and confessed the crime. Constable Williamson and Esquire Saunders took them to McKinney and placed them in jail. Boys, beware, as money gotten in that way is dearly earned.

Dec. 3, 1894. CALEB.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavins, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Sprains, Stifles, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by ERWIN & FANT, McKinney, Texas.

Institute Items.

Mack Cook spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Prof. Brooks went to Wylie last Saturday. Mr Brooks is a deserving young teacher and is pushing the interests of the school to the front;

Messrs T. E. Lewis and Walter Wilson visited the Sapphonian society Friday evening. They are old students and warm friends of the school and also admirers of some of our young ladies. We were glad to see you boys, come again and bring your friends.

Joseph Heights entered school Monday.

Robt. Cruse hired a "rig" Sunday and went to the country but hired it out when he got there at a good profit, and did not take "her" riding. He says he had a picnic just the same.

There were not very many at school Monday owing to the bad weather. We were glad to see the rain but do not like to wade the mud.

Rev. Rice, of Waco, gave us a call Monday.

We are glad to hear that Mr. Darden, at the dormitory, is improving nicely.

Don't forget the lecture Friday night. Come and bring your "girls" ELI

Any one who has children will rejoice with L. B. Mulford of Plainfield, N. J. His little boy, five years of age, was sick with croup. For two days and nights he tried various remedies recommended by friends and neighbors. He says: "I thought sure I would lose him. I had seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised and thought I would try it as a last hope and am happy to say that after two doses he slept till morning. I gave it to him next day and a cure was effected. I keep this remedy in the house now and as soon as any of my children show signs of croup I give it to them and that is the last of it.". 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by H. C. Herndon.

☞See the Mathushek.

It Must GO!

Regardless of the weather we MUST cut our stock down one half in the Next 30 Days. We can't afford to move so many goods, therefore they must go. If you need anything in the way of Furniture, Queensware, Stoves, etc., etc, you stand in your own light when you fail to come to see us.

Respectfully,

Asbury & Sneed.

Smith Bros.

Keep on hand fresh drugs patent medicines of all kinds Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

Cure Your Catarrh for $1.00

One bottle of Dr. W. J. Thurmond's Catarrh Cure will cure 90 cases out of a 100 of the most aggravated form of Catarrh and colds in the head. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

Look out for cold weather: Just receive fifty boxes, assorted size window glasses which I offer at lowest prices.

H. C. HERNDON.

The McKinney laundry does a strictly high grade work, guarantees satisfaction, makes a specialty of collars and cuffs.

Don't fail to see the Sterling organ.

"Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away."

The truthful, startling title of a book about No-to-bac, the only harmless, guaranteed tobacco-habit cure. If you want to quit and can't, use "No-to-bac." Braces up nicotinized nerves, eliminates nicotine poisons, makes weak men gain strength, weight and vigor. Positive cure or money refunded. Book at druggists or mailed free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, 45 Randolph st.; New York, 10 Spruce Street.

$100 Reward for any case of Constipation, indigestion, rheumatism or any blood disease that W. J. Thurmond's Blood Syrup will not cure. Sold by R E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

M. B. Rexrode wants to sell you a Mathushek Piano, the best Piano in this market. Guaranteed for five years.

We can save you money on wall paper, paints and oils at CITY DRUG STORE.

You can get anything you want in drugs, medicine, paint, oils and liquors at H. C. Herndon's drug store.

☞The Waterloo is all right.

Wall Paper, Wall Paper.

Latest patterns with prices to suit everybody at CITY DRUG STORE.

Don't Suffer with That Horrible

Catarrh when one bottle will cure you None genuine without photograph and signature of Dr. Thurmond on each bot. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

M. B. Rexrode wishes to say to the public that he is now handling the Packard, Waterloo, Miller and Sterling organs, all of which are good substantial organs. Guaranteed for five years. Terms easy. Discounts for cash.

Buy you a lot in Balls City while you can get choice. It is the coming place in the Gulf Coast country. Write to E. H. Porter at Galveston, Texas.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is a certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Granulated Eye Lids, Sore Nipples, Piles, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum and Scald Head, 25 cents per box. For sale by druggists.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists. R. E. Bristol Druggist.

Wall Paper and Paints.

Largest stock ever brought to McKinney. Call and see before purchasing, at CITY DRUG STORE.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

M. B. Rexrode will sell you the Imperial Bicycle, the best in the market. He also sells the Eclipse which is a good runner. Terms easy. Discount for cash.

School Books, Tablets, Slates, a complete stock at Bush's Book Store.

Write to E. H. Porter at Galveston and learn all about Balls City and surrounding country.

NOTICE.

All who are in debt to me, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle at once. I am needing my money and must have it.

TOM JONES.

Money Wanted!

I respectfully ask that all those who owe me, either on notes or accounts, to come forward at once and settle with me. I am needing money and must have it. Please don't forget this call.

Respectfully, W. D. GOOSTREE,

Pure drugs, patent medicines wines, liquors, wall paper and paint at CITY DRUG STORE.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

When you need first class drugs, call at J. B. Dodson's new drug store, North side of public square.

Holiday Goods.

The Nickel Store is filling up with a choice lot of holiday goods, and the people of Collin county are invited to call and inspect them. Bring your family and you will find bargains to make each member happy during the coming holidays.

Remember that the Nickel Store is just one door west of the post office, on East Virginia street—Same old stand.

W, T. Scott, one of the leading merchants of Pilot Point says: "My wife has been in extreme bad health for over three years, her weight was 115 pounds when she began taking Dr W.J. Thurmond's Blood Syrup. She took only four bottles and now weighs 147 pounds and her health is entirely restored. She had tried many different remedies as well as several physicians without relief. I Recommend it to all. Sold by R. E. Bristol and J. B. Dodson.

To The Public.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that I am handling a full stock of staple and fancy groceries which I am ready to dispose of at the lowest figures.

Remember, when you are in McKinney, to call and see me on East Louisiana street, opposite J. P. Dowell's I also wish to call the attention of all who owe me, either on notes or accounts to call and settle at once, as I need my money.

Respectfully, W. B. KINDELL.

41

Finest and best assorted line of fine perfumes, combs, brushes, cutlery and fancy goods in the city at living prices, for sale by Herndon.

Get ready for hard times; Pay debts while you have got the money. H. C. Herndon's notes and accounts are due, and he wants the money. Call and pay him.

In Poor Health

means so much more than you imagine—serious and fatal diseases result from trifling ailments neglected.

Don't play with Nature's greatest gift—health.

Brown's Iron Bitters

If you are feeling out of sorts, weak and generally exhausted, nervous, have no appetite and can't work, begin at once taking the most reliable strengthening medicine, which is Brown's Iron Bitters. A few bottles cure—benefit comes from the very first dose—*it never stains your teeth*, and it's pleasant to take.

It Cures

Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Neuralgia, Troubles, Constipation, Bad Blood Malaria, Nervous ailments Women's complaints.

Get only the genuine—it has crossed red lines on the wrapper. All others are substitutes. On receipt of two 2c stamps we will send set of Ten Beautiful World's Fair Views and book—free.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

Ask for the Miller organ.

Farmers who wish to change their location should investi the Gulf Coast country. Write to E H Porter of Galveston for particulars.

We have been awarded the contract for supplying the Government Hospital for the insane, at Washington, D. C., with the BELLE OF NELSON whiskey. The finest whiskey made is required for this purpose, Some seventy-five different makes of whiskey were offered and all samples were analyzed. The BELLE OF NELSON was found to be the purest and finest offered. For the truth of this we refer to

Jos. M. DANIELS, Chief Clerk, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

For sale ONLY by HOWARD & WILLIAMS

☞The Packard is the best.

MID-WINTER...
CLEARING SALE

All WINTER GOODS Must Go.

Choice of any Suit in our stock, $10.

☞ (Except Black Prince Alberts;) and we have a line of fine Cheviots Cassimeres and Worsted Suits worth $15, $18, and $20.

Good $10 Suit for	$7.
" Union Casimere suit	5.
" Satinet suit	2.

Boys' Clothing

Go at Big Reduction. Ladies', Misses, and Children's Cloaks

Marked Down to Half-Value.

Clearing out Prices on all Woolen Dress Goods. Millinery at Half Price. BOOTS and SHOES at LOWER PRICES than you will find elsewhere in North Texas. This is simply a

Clearing Sale!

To avoid carrying Goods from one Season to another.

We are giving the

Greatest Bargains

Of any house in this part of the state. Come Direct to the....

MISSISSIPPI STORE

And you will find goods that will suit you in Price and Quality, and you will go home in a good humor.

Yours Respectfully,

Geo. Murphy & Co.

Toys, Dolls, Albums, Toy and Picture books cheaper than the cheapest at Bush's Book Store.

Say, brother! If you want to make your children healthy, your wife happy and your own existence endurable, just buy your groceries from Tommy Jones. See?

Assignment.

On Tuesday S. E. Martin, confectioneries and restaurant, first door west of Foote House, made an assignment. R. C. White was appointed trustee. The following are the creditors:

M. D. Garlington & Co., Dallas, $50.

Hibbit & Co., Denison, $50.

A. A. Jackson, Dallas, $40.

Martinez, Dallas, $25.

Ed Foote, McKinney, $22.50.

Jesse Martin, Melissa, $100.

W. D. Goostree, McKinney, $14 20.

T. J. Melton & Sons, " $6.80

J. P. Crouch & Co., McKinney, $12 60.

G. W. Fox, McKinney, $11 50

Rogers & Sherwood, McKinney, $1165.

T. H. Jones, McKinney, $30.80.

Fitzhugh & Clardy, McKinney, $25.

Berry & McDowell, McKinney, $15.

Total liabilities $415.05.

Estimated invoice of stock $260.

For rheumatism I have found nothing equal to Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It relieves the pain as soon as applied. J. W. Young, West Liberty, W. Va. The prompt relief it affords is alone worth many times the cost, 50 cents. Its continued use will effect a permatent cure For sale by H. C. Herndon.

All Holiday goods cheaper than ever before at Chas. Bush's Book Store.

For bargains in furniture, stoves, queensware, etc., don't fail to see Asbury & Sneed.

Optical Illusion is what you are pestered with if you can't see the great bargains in groceries offered you by Tommy Jones.

Mr. Lonnie Martin, of Graham, Tex., and Miss Bessie Braswell, of Melissa, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony at J. N Grisham's, in McKinney on Thursday evening, Nov 29, and left at once for Graham, to make their future home. THE DEMOCRAT joins the many friends of the young and worthy couple in wishing for them a long and blissful future.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by ERWIN & FANT, McKinney, Texas.

McKinney, Tex., Dec. 4, '94.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS:

By your aid, the heavy hearts of the poor and needy of McKinney can be gladdened on Christmas day by the distribution of substantial gifts.

I offer for your disposition the entire net proceeds, coming to me from the lectures of W. C. BRANN at the Opera House the 11 and 12 inst., on "Humbugs," and if our citizens will inform themselves they will learn that BRANN is one of the greatest lecturers in the field. His nervous energy is terrific. It is electric, it fills the room and weighs upon the auditor.

Packed houses should by all means greet him.

Respectfully, JAS. A. BARNETT.

McKinney, Tex., Dec. 4, '94.

MR. BARNETT:

Allow me to thank you in behalf of the "Queen Esther Circle" for the generous and charitable proposition you offer us, donating your part of BRANN'S lectures to be expended in Christmas presents for the poor of our city. You have certainly "done well your part; there all the honor lies."

MRS. R. E. BRISTOL, President.

The president's message and the bargains offered by Tommy Jones are the all absorbing themes of conversation among the people now.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ALLIANCE DIRECTORY.

COUNTY ALLIANCE.

President, M. N. Stroup, Verona, Texas.
Secretary, Miss Sallie Stroup, Verona Texas.
Rowlett, Oct. 17, 1894.

SUB-ALLIANCES.

Bethany Alliance meets First and Third Saturday nights in each month.
President, S M. Hart.
Secretary, Mrs. E C Forbes.

Josephine meets Saturday night before 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.
B. F. IVY, Pres., Josephine, Tex.
C. C. CARLISLE, Josephine, Tex.

Nevada Alliance meets Saturday night before the First and Third Sundays in each month.
J. W. YOUNGER, Pres.
J. L. PUCKETT, Sec. Nevada, Tex.

Altoga Alliance meets 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month.
R. P. MONGER, Pres., Altoga, Tex.
R. C. ROUSE, Sec. " "

Roseland Alliance meets each 2nd and 4th Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m.
S. L. BRADSHAW, President.
W. F. PRICE, Secretary, Anna, Tex.

Rowlett Alliance.—Time of meeting Saturday night before the 2nd and 4th Sundays. R. T. QUISSENBERY, Pres. McKinney, Tex.
W. T. HALE, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex

New Hope Alliance meets 2nd and 4th Fridays 4:30 p. m.
J. B. Jett, Pres. McKinney, Tex
R. A. Bailey, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex.

Verona Alliance meets 2nd and 4th Thursday nights in each month.
A. C. STROUP, Pres. Verona, Tex
Walter Carter, Sec'y. " "

Copeville Alliance, No. 855, meets on 1st and 3rd Saturday nights at 7 p. m.
W. S. Cox, Pres., Copeville, Tex.
W. T. Thompson, Sec., " "

Stinson School House Alliance, No. 659, meets 1st and 3rd Saturday nights in each month at 7 p. m.
J. F. Stinson, Pres.
H. C. Gannaway, Sec. Parker, Tex.

St. Paul Alliance, No. 630, meets 1st and 3rd Wednesday nights in, each mon , at 7 p. m.
J. W. Morris, Pres.
W. T. Reeves, Sec'y.
St. Paul, ex

Cedar Alliance meets Friday night before full moon in each month and two weeks thereafter.
J. L. Mays, Pres.
J. R. Self, Sec'y. Merrit, Texas.

Maxwell Alliance meets Saturday nights before 2nd and 4th Sunday in each month.
President, W. F. Bedell.
Sec'y. R. L. Boggess.

Willow Springs Alliance meet the 1st and 3rd Saturday at 2 o'clock p. m. in each month.
R. W. Hickey, Pres.
_____ Sec'y.
Postoffice, Lucas, Tex.

Sister Grove Alliance meets at the Illinois School House on the 2nd and 4th Thursday nights in each month.
A. R. Recer, Pres.
W. H. Slater, Sec'y.

Midway Alliance meets every 1st and 3rd Friday nights in each month.
J P Miller, Pres., Verona,
J A Spangn, Sec'y, Farmersville.

McKinney Alliance No. 3949 meet the 1st and 3rd Tuesday nights in each month. G. M. D. Williams, Pres.
J. H. Painter, Sec'y. McKinney, Tex.

Bishop Alliance meets every 1st and 3rd Saturdays at 2 o'clock p. m.
W. B. Harden, Pres., McKinney, Tex.
G. B. Kindell, Sec'y., McKinney, Tex.

Each Secretary of Sub-Alliances should send in names of officers and time of meeting and have them recorded. Ed.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 p. m. Rev. J H Wofford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. J. H. Sneed, superintendent. Prayer meeting wednesday night.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY

Meets at 6:15 p m every Sunday, Titus Keene, Pres,.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Rev. G. A. Russell pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m., Rev. Morris pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7.15.

Epworth League meets as follows: Devotional department at 6:15 every Sunday evening. Literary department 2d and 4th Friday nights in each month Business meeting 1st Monday night in each month. Officers: Wallace Hightston, Pres., Richard Allen, 1st V-Pres. will Robinson, 2d V-Pres., Miss L. M. 3d V-Pres.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Terrell pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath to 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p.m., Rev. J. M. Robertson, pastor. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45o'clock. T. C. Perry superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:15. Young People's Union meets every Sunday, 3 p m. Joe Wilcox, president.

Masonic Directory.

St. John's Lodge No. 51, A. F. & A. M. meets the 4th Saturday night in each month. E. H. BOWERY, W. M.
R. F. DOWELL, Secy.

Hagga Chapter No. 53, R. A. M. meets the 4th Monday night in each month. C. H. WYSONG, H. P.
W. M. BAGLEY, Secy.

McKinney Order Eastern Star Chapter No. 61 meets the 2nd Tuesday night in each month at Masonic hall.
Mrs. M. E. WILEY, Worthy Matron.
W. M. BAGLEY, Secy.

Defiance Lodge, No. 28, K. of P. meets every Tuesday evening at Castle Hall East Va., St., west of postoffice

LADIES MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Meets the first Thursday in each month at 3 p m. Mrs Wofford, Pris.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

Regular meeting 2nd and 4th Monday nights. Officers:

J. R. Parker,	Protector.
Mrs Jennie Walton,	Vice-Protector.
J C Moore,	Treas.
J. L. Todd,	Sec'y.

County Officials.

M. G. Abernathy,	County Judge.
T. F. Mangum,	County Attorney.
J. A. Walden,	County Clerk.
J. L. Moulden,	Sheriff.
A W. Knighton,	Tax Collector.
A G. Chandler,	Tax Assessor.
B. H. Oates.	County Treasurer,
W. M Shirley	County Surveyor.

Calendar of District, County and Commissioners Court of Collin County.

DISTRICT COURT: Hon. J. E. Dillard Judge.
Court convenes 1st Mondays in January and June of each year.

COUNTY COURT: M. G. Abernathy, Judge.
Court convenes for civil, criminial and probate business. 1st Monday in March; 3rd Monday in May; 4th Monday in July; 2nd Monday in Oct. and 2nd Monday in December of each year.

COMMISSIONERS COURT: Convenes 2nd Mondays in Fgbruary, May, August and November of each year.

Delicate Or Debilitated **Women**

SHOULD USE

BRADFIELD'S Female Regulator.

Every ingredient possesses superb Tonic properties, and exerts a wonderful influence in toning up and strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.

My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well. J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark.

Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

ON ITS OWN RAILS

THE MK AND T MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY

TRAINS ON THE MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS .. RAILWAY ..

Now Run Solid TO.... St. Louis Chicago Kansas City -WITH- WAGNER BUFFET SLEEPING CARS .·.AND.·. FREE CHAIR CARS.

Scrofula

Miss Della Stevens, of Boston, Mass., writes: I have always suffered from hereditary Scrofula, for which I tried various remedies, and many reliable physicians, but none relieved me. After taking 6 bottles of S.S.S. I am now well. I am very grateful to you, as I feel that it saved me from a life of untold agony, and shall take pleasure in speaking only words of praise for the wonderful medicine, and in recommending it to all.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

Cured

SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Holiday Excursions —TO THE— Southeastern States, Dec. 20, 21, 22, '94 Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway. Santa Fe Route

Will sell Excursion Tickets One Fare for the Round Trip, limited to 30 Days for return. Choice of Routes. For particulars see nearest Santa Fe Agent or write to W. S. Keenan, G. P. A. Galveston, Texas.

W. A. Tuley, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex.

Continued from Page 1.

disease and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the national board or officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country, as related to contagious diseases, and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement. There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious diseases in international conference, with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance.

The creation of such a national health establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conference and improve our opportunities to avail ourselves of their benefits. I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a national board of health or similar national instrumentality, believing the same to be needed as a precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people.

Labor Commissions.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1888 I appointed in July last Hon. John D. Kernan of the state of New York and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington of the state of Illinois to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes, which had resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by much violence and dangerous disturbance, with considerable loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence give assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration.

The Tariff.

The tariff act passed at the last session of congress needs important amendments if it is executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty. I am still decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron on the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad under existing aggravations to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of our tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in the tariff law it still languishes to the extent of closed refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid.

Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another portion of this communication, that the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sugar imported from countries paying a bounty on its export be abrogated.

With the advent of a new tariff policy, not only contemplated to relieve the consumers of our land in the cost of their daily life, but to invite a better system of thrift and greater for us closer and more profitable commercial relations with the rest of the world, it follows, as a logical and imperative necessity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the foreign carrying trade of the sea.

The millions now paid to foreigners for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned into American hands. Ship building, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived, by the prospect of profitable employment for ships when built.

The ancient provision of our law denying American registry to ships built abroad and owned by Americans appears, in the light of present conditions, not only to be a failure for good at every point, but to be nearer a relic of barbarism than anything that exists under the permission of statutes of the United States. I earnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

The Gold Reserve.

During the last month the gold reserved in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the notes of the government circulating as money in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so certain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish this reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet as agreed its pressing obligations.

It would have been well if in this emergency authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a special period. But congress having failed to confer such authority resort was necessarily had to the act of January 14, 1875 and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing 5 per cent interest and maturing in ten years, that being the time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to less than 3 per cent. Nothing could be done or further from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued upon the gold held for its redemption and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired, even if the means upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended, and if their redemption meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But the obligations, when redeemed and replaced, are not and not cancelled, but are reissued and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation depositing the gold and never near a final rest.

government for gold, and yet congress has not only thus far declined to authorize the issue of bonds best suited to such a purpose, but there seems a disposition in some quarters to deny both the necessity and power for the issue of bonds. I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are deliberately willing that the government should default in its pecuniary obligations, or that its financial operation should be reduced to a cash basis. At any rate I should feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. [illegible] provision is made for the final redemption in gold, and as long as no better authority for its issue is allowed than at present exists, such issue will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and abundant time to save the credit of country and final good the financial disarrangements of our government.

Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to, but they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent contraction in the financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency if not to the country.

This condition cannot be immediately reached, but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic currency and relieving other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks free from taxation, under certain limitations. The secretary explains his plan so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with so much banking clearness that any effort on my part to present arguments in its support would be superfluous. I shall, therefore, content myself with an unqualified indorsement of his scheme.

It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government as a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal to 30 per cent of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation, a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it, to permit the secretary to prepare and keep ready for issue, in case an increase is desired, blank notes for banks having circulation and to repeal the present law imposing restrictions.

Another important feature of this plan is the exemption of state banks from taxation in cases where it can be shown that they have not had outstanding notes exceeding 75 per cent of their paid up capital, the stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their notes that the liabilities of said banks upon their circulation notes constitute, under their state laws, a first lien upon their assets, that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding notes, and that such banks have promptly redeemed their notes when presented.

I commend this communication, fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of the United States rests upon their representatives in congress, and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that tends to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

Signed, GROVER CLEVELAND.
Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1894.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Vice President Stevenson's daughter is reported much better.

The Mosquito row is expected to give a new status to the Nicaragua canal bill.

It is stated that congress is to be asked to enact a popular loan law on the basis of the French system.

Three children of Mrs. Walters at Palarm, Ark., were burned to death.

Union Pacific receivers' salaries have been fixed at $12,000 a year by the court.

Two men were killed at Topeka by falling off a scaffold on which they were working.

The Van Leuven crowd expect to strengthen their defense by having Special Pension Fraud Examiner Waite indicted.

Dr. J. B. Kinyoun has arrived from Paris to introduce the blood serum cure for diphtheria into the United State hospitals.

Defalcation of Frank Cunningham, grandson of ex-Postmaster Cunningham of Salem, Ills., was discovered after a lapse of two years.

Charles Watkins shot Green Atkins at Mount Sterling, Ky., because the latter testified to his "bootlegging" whisky.

Kentucky coalmines near Middlesboro were closed, throwing 1000 men out of work.

Two negroes were almost lynched at Frederick, Md., for assaulting two men and a woman.

The business portion of Rockwood, Tenn., was destroyed by fire.

Despondency caused Stewart F. Howie to commit suicide at Little Rock, Ark.

Adie Johnson, a 12-year-old girl, took rough on rats at Palestine, Tex., and died.

The cotton crop of Arkansas is placed at from 625,000 to 650,000.

Dr. R. C. Flower was arrested at Conroe, Tex., on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses at Chicago.

George Central was hanged Friday at Belleville, Ills., for the murder of Fred Kahn.

Gustave Sherman, aged 12, was shot and killed by Frank Jessmer, aged 7, at San Antonio, Tex. They were playing Santa Claus.

S. M. Merchant was assassinated near Bovina, Miss. No clew.

Jake Lewis is held at Ardmore, I. T., without bail for the killing of Zeno Martin.

DIPHTHERIA.

An Extract From a Timely Lecture by Dr. Hartman on this Dreadful Disease.

Diphtheria is a disease at once so sudden in onset and dangerous in character that it requires the most prompt and effective treatment to save the patient. There is no time for dilly dallying or experimenting. Whatever is to be done must be done quickly. The dangers are three: First, that the victim may choke from the quantity of diphtheritic membrane in the throat; second, that the rapidly accumulating poison in the blood may overwhelm the strength of the patient; and third, heart failure from the continuous, low fever. The collecting membranes in the throat can be prevented by inhaling the vapor of hot water, to which vinegar has been added, and the applications of tar to the throat externally. To eradicate the dangerous blood poison and also to sustain the heart from paralysis Pe-ru-na should be given in large and frequent doses. To a child under two years old a half teaspoonful every hour should be given, and a child over two years should be given a teaspoonful as often; older children in proportion. Adults should take a table spoonful every hour until out of danger; then diminish the dose gradually.

The Pe-ru-na quickly dissipates the poison from the blood as fast as it accumulates and gives strength and vigor to the heart's action. If Pe-ru-na is given from the first, and no other medicine used, very few indeed will die of this unusually fatal disease. Especially is Pe-ru-na a great boon to families subject to diphtheria living far from doctors, as any family provided with this remedy is as safe from the ravages of this alarming dissase as it is possible to be with any human aid yet discovered.

No family should be without a copy of the "Ills of life," a treatise on family medicine which makes a complete guide to the treatment of all diseases, acute and chronic. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Attorney General Olney has ordered the famous Hay Meadows massacre case reopened. The fight occurred in No Man's Land in 1888.

W. R. Belcher, shot and killed E. M. Bull in Childress county, Tex.

Mrs. Jack Spruill was burned to death at Lometa, Tex. Her clothes caught fire while she was washing.

Willie Murdock, the 14-year-old boy, who killed Henry Kinge was given 5 years in the state reformitory by the jury at Galveston, Tex.

A Santa Fe fast freight was wrecked at Gorin, Mo.

Strikers at Holgate, O., burned the stavehouse of Shelley Bros.' factory.

Captain William Manz Lowe, an ex-Confederate and a prominent citizen of southwest Missouri, is dead.

It transpires that Expert McGrath was paid $300 for his work in the matter of the plans for the new city hall at St. Louis.

A bill for the appointment of an international ship canal commission will be presented to the senate this winter.

Special trains have been provided for state troops for Montgomery, Ala., on tomorrow, where Kolb is expected.

Orders have been given to shut down the refineries of the Havemeyer company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

An indictment has been brought in at Memphis for failure to pay tax on playing cards. This is the first indictment under the Wilson law.

Seventy-eight couples were licensed to wed Thanksgiving day in St. Louis.

Two freight trains collided on the Texas and Pacific road at Marshall, Texas. No one was killed. The engines were demolished.

J. H. Kelb, was shot and dangerously wounded by W. F. Pinchard at Welch, La.

Populist Call.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Nov. 26.—Chairman Ashby of the state executive committee of the people's party has issued the following:

To the members of the peoples party of Texas—You are hereby requested to meet at your county seat on the 8th day of December, 1894. As there will be business of importance to be transacted at said meetings. I hope that every populist in Texas will make it a point to attend the meeting called in his county. It is important that every member be present, as a forward move all along the line is necessary to be made that success crown our efforts in 1896.

H. S. P. ASHBY,
Chr'm Ex. Com.

Sister—She's a nice girl, worth a million dollars, Jack, and just the right age for you. Jack—Any girl worth a million is the right age for me—Ex.

INFAMY OF INFAMIES.

Plotting Treason and Conspiracy. Money Must Rule, Homes Must be Taken, Courts Corrupted and Spies Employed.

The Ohio Populist publishes the following bank circular, emanating from Wall street:

The circular was dropped by a prominent broker on the stock exchange in Chicago and was picked up by Mr. T. W. Gilruth, then a reporter on the Chicago Daily Press, and first published in that paper. The bankers at once took steps to destroy the paper. Mr. Gilruth now resides in Kansas City, Mo.

A few days since the Ohio Populist addressed a letter to Mr. Gilruth requesting a copy of the original and its history. We append his reply.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 20 '94.

TO THE OHIO POPULIST:

Gentlemen—Your letter dated Oct. 17 arrived this morning and I hasten to answer it in view of the importance of the request you make, and enclose you a copy of the document known as the "Wall Street Letter." It is a genuine emanation from the people who are engaged in an attempt to destroy "A government of the people, by the people and for the people," and establish in lieu thereof a government of plutocracy, long winded titles, oppression and slavery for the masses.

I had the Wall street letter published in the Chicago Daily Press, which resulted in the bankers taking such steps as destroyed the paper. The Press is no longer published.

I was born at Worthington, Franklin Co, O., April 6, 1843. My father, Rev. James Gilruth, was well known all over the state years ago.

He was an abolitionist concerning chattel slavery. I am abolitionist concerning wage slavery.

Yours, Fraternally,
T. W. GILRUTH.

Here is the circular. Read it! Think over it! Ye boastful yeomanry of a (once) glorious republic! We must be robbed of our homes! We must be made a tenantry, that we may not "quarrel with our rulers." Great God, is there a man in this plague stricken land who has a drop of patriotic blood in his body, whose heart will not fire with indignation, and whose spirit will not rebel against such damnable and diabolical treachery as this? Read it, friend; and if it does not make a populist of you, we must decide that you are one or the other of the two things, a fool or a tool!

Wall St. N. Y March 21, '92.

Developements abroad this week have been quite as important as those at home. The appointment of a receiver for the speculative banking house of Murrits & Co., ends a long agony among capitalists, and is a long step towards the final liquidation of England's latest financial folly. The continental crisis which has long been pending seems to be at hand.

The failure of a leading banking house in St. Petersburg a few days ago, the suspension of a Paris bank to day, more intense financial distrust in Spain and Portugal, and the political complications at Berlin, all point unmistakably to a climax of the wretched condition of financial and political affairs that has existed upon the continent for years.

It is not to be wondered at that the American market, no matter how sound and healthy it may be, should stand still in the face of these events, and of others of which they are the precursers.

London having relieved itself of a surfeit of securities by extensive sales of its holding of Americans, and by so doing has filled her bank vaults with American gold, is in a position to take care of its holdings of Argentine securities, for which there is practically no market at present.

English bankers, brokers and investors certainly will not touch continental securities unless they should fall in value to such figures that might tempt bargain hunters, for all of these securities have been tabooed in the London market, and will continue to be until capitalists determined whether or not to bring on a general war between European nations. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the minor and local financial troubles of the continent will be limited to those who are locally responsible for them—that is, as far as the misfortunes of any nation can be confined to its own territory.

Out of all this disorder a better and sounder condition of affairs will be developed by the imperialism of capital, but the process of reaching that basis will inevitably be slow, tedious and costly. A gold basis for money circulation must first be established.

We must proceed with caution and guard well every move made, for the lower orders of people are already showing signs of restless commotion.

Prudence will therefore dictate a policy of apparent yielding to the popular will, until all of our plans are so far consumated that we can declare our designs without fear of organized resistance.

The Farmers Alliance and Knights of Labor in the United States should be carefully watched by our trusted men, and we must take immediate steps to either control these organizations in our interest or disrupt them.

At the coming Omaha convention to be held July 4, our men must attend and direct its movements, else there will be set on foot such an antagonism to our designs as may require force to overcome. This at the present time would be premature; we are not yet ready for such a crisis.

Capital must protect itself in every possible manner, through combination and legislation.

The courts must be called to our aid, debts must be collected, bonds and mortgages foreclosed as rapidly as possible.

When, through process of law, the common people have lost their homes they will be more tractable and easily governed through the influence of the strong arm of the government, applied by a central power of imperial wealth under the control of leading financiers.

A people without homes will not quarrel with their rulers. History repeats itself in regular cycles; this truth is well known among our principal men now engaged in forming an imperialism of capital to govern the world.

While they are doing this the people must be kept in a condition of antagonism.

The question of tariff reform must be urged through the organization known as the democratic party. And the question of protection with reciprocity must be forced to public view through the republican party.

By thus dividing the voters we can get them to expend their energies in fighting each other over questions of no importance to us, except as tenders to lead the common herd.

Thus, by discreet action, we can secure all that has been so generously planned, and thus far successfully accomplished

(Signed) H ZIMMERMAN, Sec.
To the Bankers and Brokers Central Committee of Chicago, Ill. [STRICKLY PRIVATE.]

Populist Mass Meeting.

The populists of Collin county and all interested friends are hereby called to assemble in mass meeting in McKinney, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1894, at 10 o'clock, a. m. J. W. GRAY.
Ch'rm. Ex. Com. Collin Co.

Henry Waterson was asked by a reporter of the Cincinnati Enquirer if he knew what had become of the democratic party. He replied:

"I don't know. I am not certain whether we have any democratic party or not. That is the first question that is suggested by the congressional elections. Are we a political organization or a mere aggregation of factions, thrown together by the upheaval of the times? If we ever settle that dispute, then the next inquiry is, what are we going to do to recover from the terrible licking we have just received? One thing is certain, tariff reform will have to go down foot and commence over again.

The Missouri World.

Published weekly at Chillicothe, Mo., at 50 cts a year. Is a good paper for general news, is uncompromisingly Populists, It is not local but circulates in all the states Sample copy free.

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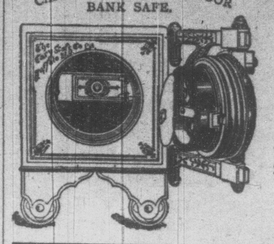

HIGHEST AWARDS AT WORLDS FAIR.

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217 to 249 Scott St,
Buffalo. N. Y.

F. EMERSON, President. T. T. EMERSON, Vice-President. T. H. EMERSON, Cashier.

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I AM NOW A **MAN!**

AS HE WAS.

AS HE IS.

Chicago, Oct. 5, 1893.
"I was troubled with emissions and varicocele, and had been sexually weak for seven years. During the last four years I tried every remedy that was sold and got no relief for any of my troubles until I took CALTHOS—it cured and restored me and I am now a man." [Extract from one of thousands of letters received by us.]
Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, O.

We will send you the marvelous French preparation CALTHOS free, by sealed mail, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP All Discharges and Emissions, CURE Spermatorrhœa, Varicocele, and RESTORE Lost Vigor.
Use it & pay if satisfied.

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Choice of Routes via New Orleans or Shreveport.
Solid Trains New Orleans to Birmingham, Chattanooga and Cincinnati.
Through Cars Shreveport To Atlanta, and New Orleans To Washington and New York.

Shortest Line New Orleans To New York, Cincinnati, Birmingham, Chattanooga.

The Q. & C. affords the only line from Shreveport to Cincinnati, all under one management, with solid vestibuled trains from Meridian. Only one change Shreveport to New York on vestibuled trains Through Sleeper New Orleans to New York. Direct connection at Shreveport and at New Orleans with Texas Lines.

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Sam'l C. Ray, T. P. A., Dallas, Tex
R. H. Garrett, A. G. P. A., New Orleans
I. Hardy, A. G. P. A., Vicksb'g, Miss
W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cin'ti.

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In order to diminish our immense stock of Furniture Stoves, Queensware, &c., &c., we will, for the Next 30 Days, offer our entire stock Right at Cost. Our Goods are marked in plain figures and you can see for yourself. Be sure and see us before you buy.

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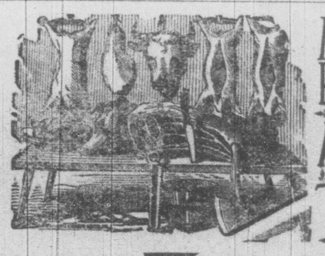

C. W. DAVIS, Proprietor, South Tennessee Street, McKINNEY, TEXAS.

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Correct Shapes. Best Materials. Latest Styles. Most Comfortable.

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Recommended by Ladies who wear them.

Dress-Makers say: "They are the best fitting corset on the market." Merchants cheerfully refund the money after 4 week's trial if not satisfactory. Call for them at the stores.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN.

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